Amnoements, etc., Chie Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- " Brutus." Edwin Booth. DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER.-" Now Magdalen. GRAND OPERA HOUSE,-" Firsh of Lightning." NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "The Black Crook." OLYMPIC THEATER .- "Rip Van Winkle." Robert Mc

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Wicked World," WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Ours." Lester Wallack.

BAIN HALL.-The Pilgrim. Coopen Institute.-Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton. Magic and Laughing Gas. Lyric Hall .-- Concert. Miss Beebe, etc. STEINWAY HALL.-Concert. The Hampton Singers.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-Seventh Page-5th and 6th columns.
PANKING AND FINANCIAL-Sixth Page-5th column.
FANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Seventh Page-1st and
ad column. AND ROOMS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d columns.
BOARD AND ROOMS—Seventh Page—2d and 3d columns.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—1st column.
CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Seventh Page—2d column.
CORFORATION NOTICES—Third Page—4th column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Sixth Page—2d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—Sixth Page—2d column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—Seventh Page—2d column.
DRY GOODS—Third Page—3d column.
EULOPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Third Page—5th and 6th columns.

columns.

Fixancial.—Seventh Page—1st column.

Fixancial.—Seventh Page—4th column.

Help Wanted. Males—Seventh Page—5th column.

Hoenes, Caerlages, Harness, &c.—Third Page—2d. and 3d cottomes. Horals-Third Page-3d column. European-Third Page-5th and 6th columns.

HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED-Third Page-4th column.

HOUSES AND FARMS WANTED—Third Page—4th column.

INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—1st and 2d columns.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—Seconth Page—6th column.

LOAN OFFICES—Third Page—4th column.

MARRIE AND SLATE MANTELS—Third Page—3d column.

MARRIE AND SIATE MANTELS—Third Page—3d column.

MISCELLANEOUS—Third Page—3d column: Eighth Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Seconth Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Sixth Page—1st column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY—Third Page—4th column: REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CITY—Third Page—4th column: NEW—JERSEY—Third Page—4th column: COUNTRY—Third Page—4

SALES BY AUCTION-Third Page-4th column. SAVINGS HANKS—Serenth Puge—2d column.
SHIELTIONS WANTED, MALES—Seventh Puge—3d column;
FEMALES—Seventh Puge—4th and 5th columns.
STEAMIGOATS AND HAILEOADS—Third Puge—5th and 6th

columns.

STEASTERS, OCTAN-Third Page-4th and 6th columns.

TEASTERS, Seth Page-2d commn.

TO LET, BROOKLYN Page-2d commn. TEACHERS - Sixth Page - 2d column.
TO LET, BROOKLYN PROFESTY - Third Page - 1th column; CITY - Third Page - 4th column.
TO WHOK IT MAY CONCERN - Third Page - 3d column.

Business Nouces.

Bust PLAN IN LIFE INSURANCE.-The alt-BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the ords, the only tround reflect instantaneous Hair Dye, At all druggists. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "We samend the Burnan Rhantz Layr to all persons whose avocations records that the bridge and to all whose nervous systems are run down." Scientific courses, concentrated and cumulative, occupying the briefest Scientific carries, Outerfirster and Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission and Calliand see autograph testimo pials from incline payerium and cilitens. New York PrixxIPAL OF Prixx Fare lines Brillians 214 Broadway; also 180 Fifth-are Broadway; also 1

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.

blift in use. Predminerally such are those of John Poten, manufacturer of in Gold Pens and Pencils. No. 2 Astor House. Their substrict value tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufactured by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacturer.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of Fourt's Pans from con-

We, the subscriburs, who know the value of Forky's Park from societies use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and more priced God's Pen ever made.

Rigard by the following goaltimes and over 1,000 others:

1. 2. Williams, President Metropolism National Bank.

2. 4. Soc. Freedom American Exchange National Bank.

2. 4. Lower, President Automat Bank of Nath America.

3. 4. Fells President States Bank of Nath America.

4. 6. Tangeon, Cachier Returnal Resk of the Republic.

7. 6. Tangeon, Cachier Goaltmats National Bank.

4. Tangeon, Cachier Goaltmats National Bank.

With L. Joshita, President States of America.

3. W. Lews, Cachier Huste, National Bank.

With E. Moefter, Cathier Huste, Of America.

With H. Cox, Cachier Huste, Of America.

With H. Cox, Cachier Huste, Of Market States States, J. L. Songher, Cachier Meckanier Mallows States States, J. Research, President Mallows National Bank.

Tange Multi-Creation Husperson of Tandens National Bank.

Created W. Willett, Cachier Built States Repress Co.

Burnet & Reivingston.

1. A. Forking A. Go.

United States Kepress Co.

United States Kepress Co.

Burlet & Reivingston.

1. Revenued & Co., New-York Bailty Fierce.

Geo. D. Arriage & Co.

Gorden, Cachier New-York Her-Daily Times.
A. Gorles, Cashier New-York Her-aid.

T. Ketcham & Co. S. B. Chitrenden & Co. American Kriston Co. S. B. Chikiredon & Co. Afran Kriston Ch. Haginas Afran Kriston Ch. Haginas Chan, Bennis Nece President Alasme Mutal Lox Go. Dancel B. Ginthi, President Commercial Mutal Lox Go. Empoy Walter, President Marcanish Metnel Ing. Co. A. F. Wilmanth, Vico-Fresident Home Frie Ins. Co. Murris Franklin, President More Fork Life Luc Co. Soid by all the principal stallmers and is nelters.

John Poliny, Gold Pan Manafacturer,
No. 2 Astor House, opposite the Herald Office.

THE SEVEN SENSES, by Dr. R. W. Raymond, in Tribers Lectors Exten Sa. 6. Price 5 cents. ART STUDENTS WIN find in THE TRIBUNE COURSE STATE No. 4, the series of Art Studies, delivered in the Na-

Gonal Academar Central. Price 5 certs.

FARMERS AND HORTICULTURISTS should read carefully br. Le Central scunning Paper on Insects which plajure coper. It is builty reported in Thibus Extra No. 10. Price 10 cent by mail.

Address This Thibus N. New York.

TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA No. 5.

THE MUTURE LECTURE EXTRA NO. 5.

THE MUTURE ALGORITHM OF CREATION.
AN EXAMENT PROFITS AGAINST

Thereby Lectures delivered by Frof. Against before the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Man. containing a vant amount of new and recombine information concerning Animal Life, principle on a full Tribune above of eight pages, and illustrated with numerous engravings.

Note Bandy,

Taining Lectural Extra No. Elect.

This sheet also contains a description of the wonderful Fourist discovered in the Enerly Mountains by the Tale College Expedition.

Principle 10 cents. Address the Tale Training, New-York.

Name Extra Shorts, containing over 50 Lectures and 130 Engravings, and Credit Mobilier Report for 50 cents.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
SEMI-WIERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
WEERLY TEIDUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates.

Dally Tribune, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 and \$5 per line.

Weekly Tribune, 22, \$2, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune. New-York.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. S2d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave, between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune ending. The Pribune Office may be found in the Arst building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting from to on the first floor, and its entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873.

In the Virginius matter the Spanish Government has promised to comply with all reasonable demands; a bull-fight is to take place to-day at Havana in aonor of the captors of the Virginius; seventeen of the Holguin conspirators are reported executed; Secretary Richardson thinks if there is a war with Spain It will end with the annexation of Cuba to the United States. A motion for a phybiseltum failed to pass the French Assembly.

John P. Hale died at Dover, N. H. President Grant has begun to write his message. === The Glouwester fishing season has proved very disastrous, 26 vessels and 102 lives having been lost. _____ Gordon, the Thorndike murderer, was found guilty in the first degree. === lirs. Joseph Selleck, a widow, was brutally murdered at New-Ganaan, Conn. == question of the constitutionality of the New-Jersey Oyster act was argued in the Supreme Court at Wash ington. - Seven men were burned, and one killed, by a mine explosion near Tremont, Penn.

The jury in the Tweed case rendered a verdict of guilty on the Keyser, Garvey, and Davidson counts. Beutanoe was deferred, and the prisoner was placed in the custody of the Sheriff. ——Sharkey, the murderer of Dunn, escaped from the Tombs in a woman's clothes.

The officers of the Mercantile Bank claimed that the loans to the Domestic Sewing-Machine Company were amply secured. There was an advance in stocks The Morro Castle arrived from Havana. The Board of Aldermen authorized the loan of \$2,000,000 to the Department of Public Parks and Works, to give work to unemployed laborars. ==== The Assistant Al-dermen voted down the Industrial Exhibition loan. The Board of Education refused to revise the pay-thief at Jersey City. - Gold 1097, 1091, 1091. Thermometer, 35°, 36°, 36°,

day is a Boston dispatch to THE TRIBUNE evaded troublesome inquiries passed into our arrailroad when it had given the builders land this misery of his disreputable death Almost unnoticed among the news of the

which sums up the year's disasters to the Gloucester fishing fleet. It tells a sorrowful story. During the year now closing, one hundred and fifty-two lives have been lost in the perilous business of fishing, and twenty-four vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,287 and \$110,000 in value, have been swallowed up in the waves. Surely, here is a tale of hardship and suffering for the consideration of those who live at home at ease.

Although the death of John P. Hale cannot be said to be unexpected, its announcement will come to the country with a shock. His life was busy and its activities reached far back in the history of this generation; his departure must recall to the minds of men a long chapter of momentous events with which his name is connected. Thousands of people will pause to-day in the midst of their hurrying pursuits as they are once more reminded of the rounded life of the statesman and philanthropist.

Testimony in the Harlem steam-boiler explosion investigation, so far given, shows a remarkable amount of carelessness in the management of the fatal machine. It is not likely that this is a peculiar case. Men become familiarized with careless handling of dangerous weapons or engines, by long immunity from disaster. This particular machine seems to have been left, as thousands are, to the care of any person who chanced to be at hand. It is so common to do this that the persons in charge were probably very much astonished at what happened. It is rather a matter of surprise. considering all things, that the mournful affair had been so long postponed, and that there are not more like it.

Woman's wit has once more baffled locksmiths and turnkeys, and Sharkey, a condemned murderer, has walked out of the Tombs in broad daylight. The plan of escape seems simple enough now that the bird has flown. Sharkey's cell has been as private to him as though he were living in his own house; he had ample time for preparation; and when the time came he disguised himself in women's clothing and left securely. That this man should have had constant communication with his friends outside, and should have been able to collect his disguise by small | judge could have reflected upon the people installments, if necessary, is highly discreditable to the management of the prison. That he should elude the vigilance of the doorkeepers is not so surprising. We are told that the fugitive is carefully hunted for; in this case the carefulness comes very late.

THE TWEED VERDICT.

The most righteous and important verdict ever given by an American jury was rendered yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Its momentous importance and incalculable advantage are shown by two facts. All decent people desired it, thought it the only just verdict possible, and none expected it. Never has the Jury system been exposed to so severe a test, and the triumphant issue of the experiment is one which will serve for years to come as a powerful argument in favor of its retention. It would be hard to imagine a case which would offer a more dangerous strain upon the weakest points of the system of trial by jury. The accused had enjoyed a vast personal popularity among the classes who most readily serve upon juries. It would only be natural that among the numerous panels exhausted before a jury was obtained, there should be found some persons who had profited by his lavish profligacy or who sympathized with that open-handed rascality which he at one time made the fashion in New-York. He had still, through himself and his family, command of great lute opposition. We have before us the details wealth, which of course he would have no hesitation in using to the utmost to save him- Northern Pacific and the Texas and Pacific self from a felon's punishment. He was de- Railway Companies for obtaining a governof indignation which was aroused by the discovery of his crimes, and which culminated in his political ruin, had somewhat abated by the lapse of time, and matters of more immediate though less momentous concern were occupying the public mind. But in spite of all these considerations, the case was conducted with celerity and impartial fairness, and after a few days' trial the jury found a verdict which does them the highest honor and rebukes the slender faith of their fellowcitizens.

This verdict is nothing less than a justification of democratic government. Rings and combinations for plunder exist and have always existed in every form of civil society. But nowhere has there ever been an effort of the body of citizens for reform so general, so well organized, so moderate, and yet so persistent in its operations as that which the press and the people of New-York carried on for three years and more against the cabal known as the "Tammany Ring," of which the fitting crown was the verdict of yesterday. Without any disposition to indulge in any national glorifying over the event, we still may say it would not have been possible anywhere else. The prosecutions of Roupell and Mirès bear no comparison with this. If the people of Paris had by legal and regular means condemned the Duc de Morny to the galleys for his far-reaching schemes of plunder, it would have afforded some analogy. There has never been the slightest hint of lawlessness towards Tweed. His life and property have always been as safe as those of any other citizen. The uprising against him has been that of the people of good will, who are as slow to give up as they are slow to undertake an enterprise demanded only by public morals and the public welfare.

ble. There was an open, good-natured, shameless scoundrelism about Tweed and his followers which seemed almost impregnable to attack. If he had been a hypocrite he might have been easily defeated by being unmasked. But he was so strong in his control of the machinery of elections, the machinery of the Courts, and the vast ramifications of all the interests and ambitions attached to New-York political life, that for a while every disclosure seemed to increase his popularity and power. The stories of his wealth, his colossal thefts, his reckless bribery, made him a hero among all the idle and the vicious. They sought to come nearer to this source of unlimited corruption. They adopted his air of moral swagger. They said, like him, to all who accused the Ring of dishonesty, "What are you going "to do about it?" This attitude of cynical defiance had its effect for a while. The Americus Club was never more gaudily brilliant than during the first year of this campaign. There was talk of a statue to "the

When it began, it seemed well nigh impossi-

vocabulary of slang, and "You know how it is yourself" brought down the applause of the galleries whenever uttered on the minor

stage. Up to the hour of the election in 1871 it was hardly thought possible that this insolent oligarchy could be overthrown. People had grown so accustomed to the unbroken success of the knaves and ruffians who followed their congenial leader in such harmonious phalanx that it seemed too much to hope for victory over them. It was not generally recognized that even at that hour the magic wand was broken which in Tweed's hands had hitherto made him invincible. The discipline of Tammany Hall was lost. There was a general mutiny among the decent men and honest citizens of the Democratic party. The great meeting in Cooper Union was the visible manifestation of this movement; but although people saw such life-long Democrats as Tilden, Green, Roosevelt, and O'Conor going out from under a standard which was held by dishonored hands, it was not yet known how deeply their disgust was shared by the upright men among the voting masses. It was only when the ballots were counted on the night of the election that the full significance of the triumph was seen, and Mr. Greeley announced it as "the adhesion of the people of "New-York to the divine mandate thundered "from Sinai-Thou shalt not steal." Tweed was not among the slaughtered can-

didates who went down in that struggle. But He his career was ended from that day. never took the seat to which he was elected in the Senate, and his most pressing care has been to escape from that legal pursuit which was immediately set on foot, and which has continued steadily and unrelentingly ever since. The disagreement of the jury in his former trial was so generally anticipated by the public that the disappointment was not very great. The immediate and energetic resumption of the prosecution exerted a most beneficial effect, and the final trial, presided over by Judge Davis with such promptness, such dignity and judicial fairness, as well as such an evident grasp and thorough preparation of the case, is, as we said in beginning, one of the most momentous and beneficent judicial acts of our time. Such trials are the true and triumphant vindication of the community in which they take place. No of New-York the credit they derive from this popular jury. And all possibility of stigmatizing this process as a political measure is removed by the fact that when this memorable verdict was rendered, Tammany Hall, under new leaders, had regained possession of the city, and bad so far yielded to the demands of Reform as to elect a set of judges against whose integrity the heated discussions of the canvass produced no imputations. Contrasting the New-York of to-day with that of four years ago, we may rightfully congratulate ourselves upon the change. Even the politicians are learning that character counts for something, and that dishonesty is in the long run fatal to any organization that shelters or condones it.

RAILWAY SCHEMES AT WASHINGTON. We have already warned the country that enormous schemes for obtaining money from the public treasury have been prepared by various railway and other companies, and that Congress will be exposed this Winter to the assaults of one of the most powerful lobbies ever seen at Washington. Speculators in Southern State bonds and in Northern railway securities have combined their forces. The time is certainly not propitious for their operations, but they are likely to attempt something, and it is important that the public should meet them at the outset with a resoof a plan conceived some time ago by the the officers of both companies, and the indorsement of Jay Cooke & Co., to be presented to Congress; but the Crédit Mobilier explosion occurred before the document could be used, and as it was evident that it had no chance of favorable consideration while the moral revulsion lasted, it was quietly laid aside. We have recently seen it stated that the Northern Pacific Company Iwishes at the next session to surrender the remainder of its land grant in exchange for the indorsement of the Government on its bonds. The scheme of last year, however, offers no such exchange as that. It asks for a guarantee without any equivalent. It proposes that the Government shall guarantee interest at six per cent, gold, on the bonds of these two companies to the extent of \$40,000 per mile for all the road yet to be built and equipped,-of the Texas and Pacific west of Longview and Texarkana, and of the Northern Pacific west of the Missouri River. This amounts to more than 3,000 miles of road. representing \$120,000,000 of bonds and \$7,200. 000 a year interest, the redemption of the principal to be provided for by the creation of a sinking fund of one per cent gold, payable semi-annually, to be set apart and applied to the redemption of the bonds at 'par in

gold by lot." This scheme was the consequence of the failure of the attempt of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to negotiate a loan in Europe. The agents of the German capitalists, in their reports of the condition and prospects of the road, showed pretty clearly that there was no probability of the Company paying the interest on its bonds for some time after the completion of the work. The country must be developed, and commerce created, before there would be any surplus to meet the demands of the bondholders. The United States then would have to pay the default, and it needs no great acuteness to understand that the default would never be made good by the Company. The sinking fund in such a state of affairs would be but a

broken reed to lean upon. To understand the true character of this proposal it should be understood that the Northern Pacific Road is built entirely at the public expense. The contributions of the stockholders are so insignificant in amount that they may as well be left out of the calculation. The Government makes a grant of land, upon the security of which the Company borrows money enough to pay the entire cost of construction, and the estimate is that when this loan has been repaid by the sale of the land there will be a large quantity of valuable land remaining to be divided among the stockholders. These fortunate persons will then be the owners of a railroad 2,000 miles long and a princely estate, for which they will have paid little or nothing, and run no great pecuniary Boss," and a considerable subscription was risk. It would seem that the Government had made. The vulgar smartness with which he done enough to "encourage" the building of

enough to pay the whole cost; but the modest proposal is now made that the Treasury should advance several millions a year to pay interest also, with a very faint prospect of ever

getting it back. In one form or another this project is certain to be brought up again. Not only the stockholders of the land-grant roads, but the owners of their bonds, are deeply interested in it, and the financial favorites of the Administration have a fortune at stake upon its success. We want the people clearly to understand the nature of the plan, and the means by which it is to be promoted, and when it presents itself in Congress to express their sentiments distinctly. Transcontinental railways are valuable public works, and we do not regret that the Government has given them liberal assistance. But there ought to be a limit even to the prodigality of Congress, and we believe that the national largesses have been carried quite far enough.

WHERE HAS IT GONE?

There was a deal of wealth floating round in a loose way a few months since. Whither has it vanished? There were more millionaires on every hand than one could shake a stick at -much as the majority deserved to have a stick shaken at them. But the number is materially lessened. And the questions naturally come up, Where has the wealth all gone? Where are the millionaires? There have been sudden and mysterious disappearances of both. It is as though the cushions whereon so many have been comfortably sitting were in reality stuffed with gun-cotton. There was a too protracted sitting, perhaps, a too persistent brooding; superheating ensued; we had a piff and a paff, a little smoke, much flame, comparatively little noise, and now where are the cushions? Where are the sitters? You look in vain for even the usual residue of ashes. Everything is gone. The wealth is vanished into thin air; the millionaires are hoisted out of human sight. And there are no pieces to pick up; no debris is scattered around. The customary verdict in cases of accident, "No one to blame," can be rendered in this instance with the greatest propriety, for in all that has happened we have simply the natural result of stuffing things-easy chairs, for instance-with gun-cotton. If individuals elect to perch themselves permanently on things of such an eminently perishable, not to say inflammable nature, it is their own lookout. And they have none but themselves to blame if, in the end, they get inconveniently lifted. But all this while cotton, other than "gun, remains as safe to sit upon or lean against as

ever it was. Dropping the language of parable and parallel, there are still securities in which the capitalist can invest, and on which he can lie down with screnity, security, and comfort. There are Government securities, for instance-Time writes no wrinkle on their azure brows. There is as much real money in the country as there was before all this wealth and all these millionaires were wiped out. It might seem at first glance that a great deal of wealth has been lost to the world as well as to individuals. Instance in pointhere are millions of dollars in bonds of 1mpracticable, not to say impossible railroads, which a few months since were presented for the eager consideration of capitalists, now laid upon shelves and labeled valueless in making up assets. The fact really is that these bonds are worth just as much as ever they were, the holders are just as rich as they were six months ago. Worth nothing then, they are quite as valuable now; bankrupt years since, those whose capital in trade consisted wholly of these assets are in no worse condition now. Seemingly a deal of wealth has gone where the vine which ornamenteth the rural porch-we allude now to the woodbine-is popularly supposed to twine; but this is only seeming. This same paper wealth still fended with all the zeal and skill and tenacity ment guarantee on their bonds. A petition lingers to cheer the gaze of the oppressed and which money can secure. The popular fervor was prepared bearing the signatures of downtrodden, and is as useful for ornamental purposes as ever. It will still be found serviceable for safe and trunk linings, or to make a pretty show in office windows. Such securities, like the poor, we have always with us. So with railway shares; the many that have never paid a dividend and never can, that were never worth a dollar and never will be, are just as valueless as ever. And good railway shares, that for years have had a habit of paying dividends, are worth just as much as they were before their price was

marked up beyond the actual value-no more. It will be found that the wealth which is supposed to have vanished, simply had never an existence; that the castles which have crumbled in air were originally built of air and in air. And it is safe now to conclude that the recent seething and bubbling of the financial cauldron is only the water boiling out of things; and that no richness and no riches, nothing really worth preserving, will be found to have been lost when all is simmered down.

A writer in Macmillan's Magazine, discussing China's future place in Philology, says that not only will the Westerns maintain their position in the East but that they will make it stronger; and this being the case the necessary language to be used by the two races will undoubtedly be a firmly established "pigeon English;" not the Queen's English, not the President's English, but the jargon which tas everybody may not know, takes its name from changes in the "business." A new and important feature in word ' Oriental life is the way in which the Chinese themselves are adopting this odd tongue, owing to the fact that while the written Mandarin character can be read and understood all over China, the people of different provinces cannot understand each other's dialect. Of course what Americans have been used to sneer at as "pigeon English" supplies a means of communication. Its id:omatic forms are already getting to be defined and understood.

The studious serenity of Harvard College has been disturbed by something very like a prize-fight, only the combatants fought for honor and not for money. One student, a child of the warm South, fancied himself insulted by a class-mate and demanded satisfaction. The rencounter took place in a neighboring field. The Northerner was soon made the recipient of a sable eye: the Southerner, on the other hand, was immensely battered about the nose. These mutual damages having been interchanged, the seconds interfered and parted the two infuriated Greeks, so that the tug of war was relaxed. Boys will be boys, but a Harvard lad shouldn't make a Benicia Boy of himself, unless requested so to do by the Faculty.

When will unhappy men comprehend the shameful selfishness of suicide f Just consider a fresh instance. Joseph Brigham of Boylston, Mass., just because he found it difficult to live upon good terms with his second wife, very likely because he wished revengefully to make trouble for her, killed himself by taking laudanum. He left a note asking one of his neighbors to take good care of Rosa, who is about eighteen, and his daughter by his first wife. Why didn't he stay and take care of Rosa himself ? If he loved her so well why did he inflict upon her

OBITUARY.

JOHN PARKER HALE. Another of the foremost leaders in the long wa against Slavery has joined the captains who went before him. To the names of Lincoln, Giddings, Lovejoy, Seward, and Chase must now be added that of John P. Hale, who died last night at his residence in Dover, New-Hampshire. Unlike the others we have mentioned, who departed in the full blaze of their fame and the full tide of activity, Mr. Hale had outlived his usefulness, and well nigh wearied the consideration of his old allies. The disciplined valor of the great fighter seemed to desert him when the fight was over. His nature was so strongly combative that when the monster he had fought for lifetime was dead he began a series of lively conflicts with his associates. The superfluous energy left after Slavery was killed, he devoted to attacking Seward and Greeley. But the gallant and intrepid leader of a quarter of a century ago gradually disappeared from the scene, and for several years Mr. Hale, broken by incossant and painful maladies, has been living in comparative obscurity, attended, it is true, by the sympathies of those who had been intimate with him, and the respect of all who appreciated his resolute and brilliant labors in the cause of freedom in America. The world moves so fast nowadays that even cotemporary history has little chance of being remembered. [Comparatively few people who read to-day the announcement of Mr. Hale's death will remember that he was for many years the boldest and most dashing opponent of Slavery in the Capitol; that he was an acknowledged leader in the Senate; that he shad represented the nation abroad at one of the most critical periods of modern history; that he had been the candidate of the Free Soilers for the Presidency, at the most vividly interesting period in the life of that party. Mr. Hale was born in Rochester, Stafford County,

N. H., March 31, 1806. He studied at Phillips

Academy in Exeter, and in his 17th year entered Bowdoin College, where, four years later, he was graduated with distinction. In 1828 he settled in Dover, N. H., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He soon acquired a large practice, and in 1832 was elected to the Legislature of New-Hampshire as a Democrat. He received from President Jackson, in 1834, the appointment of United States District-Attorney for the District of New-Hampshire, and retained that position until 1840, when he was removed by President Tyler, on party grounds. In 1843 he was elected by the Democrats to the United States House of Representatives, and therein promptly took sides with the few opponents of Slavery which it numbered. He opposed at its inception the project for the annexation of Texas, although that measure was favored by the President elect (Polk) and was sustained by the great mass of the Democratic party. Feeling that his course in this matter was fatal to his political prospects, he decided to resume this professional duties, and reside in this city, but was with some difficulty dissuaded from doing so. Mr. Hale was nominated again for Congress in 1845, but having reiterated his disapproval of the Texas scheme, declaring that the reasons advanced in its favor were "eminently calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and judgment of Heaven," the leading Democratic journals strongly denounced him, and called on his constituents to rebuke and silence him. Yielding to this clamor, the Democratic State Committee called a Convention, which, after hearing a bitter speech from Franklin Pierce, promptly struck Mr. Hale's name from the ticket, and nominated another candidate in his place. Irritated at this arbitrary act, Mr. Hale's friends, under the leadership of Amos Tuck, continued the contest, and although they failed to elect him they deprived the regular nominee of the requisite majority. This contest was followed by the founding of The Independent Demoerat, which was conducted with signal ability and tact, and rendered effective service against the Slave Power. In the next campaign Mr. Hale took an

Hale used this vigorous language, the effect of which can now be only imperfectly realized: I expected to be called ambitious, to have my name cast out as evil, to be traduced and misrepresented. 1 have not been disappointed. But if things have come to this condition that conscience and a sacred regard for truth and duty are to be publicly held up to ridicule and scouted at without rebuke, as has just been done here, it matters not whether we are annexed to Texas or Texas is annexed to us. I may be permitted to say that the measure of my ambition will be full if my earthly the soil of New-Hampshire, and, when my wife and children shall repair to my grave to drop the tear of affection to my memory, they may read on my tombstone, "He who lies beneath surrendered office and place and power, rather than how down and worship Slavery."

active part, and by his peculiar, versatile, and powerful eloquence exerted great influence over

the people. Chagrined at his popularity, the Demo-

cratic leaders pitted Franklin Pierce against him, at a meeting held in the Old North Church. Replying

to the bitter, sarcastic speech of his antagonist, Mr.

Mr. Hale's independent defiance of party dictation was justly appreciated when calmer counsels prevailed. In 1846, he was chosen a member of the Legislature, was made Speaker, and in 1847, by a combination of votes from different parties, he was elected to the United States Senate. He opposed in the Senate Mr. Clay's compromise measures, and showed the same resolute, defiant spirit that he had evinced in the early period of his public career. Referring to his services at this time, Vice-President Wilson observes, in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America:"

Nor is the nation's debt of gratitude to Mr. Hale small for his long, brave fight in the Senate against the scorn and contumely of the slave-holding majority. For if he did not then proclaim the full and perfect evangel of liberty, his was certainly the voice of one crying in the wilderness, preparing the way of complete deliverance. As his successful resistance to party and slave-holding tyranny broke the spell of its assumed invincibility, and encouraged others to go and do likewise, so his ready eloquence and wit, his brilliant reportee and unfailing good humor did much to familiarize the country with the subject, and to call attention to its facts and principles, which perhaps a sterner advocate would have falled to effect. Mr. Hale was engaged as counsel, in 1851, in the

important trials which arose out of the foreible rescue of the fugitive slave, Shadrach, from the custody of the United States Marshal at Boston. In August, 1852, the Free Soil Democracy, who professed open and thorough hostility to Slavery exten sion and all pro-Slavery compromises, held their nominating convention at Pittsburgh, and presented his name for President, with that of George W. Julian of Indiana for Vice-President. At the succeeding election, wherein Scott, the Whig nominee, carried only four States, and Pierce carried the remainder, the Hale and Julian Electors received in all 157,685 votes, of which 440 were from the Slave States. At the close of his term in 1853, the Demo crats were in power, and he was not reclected. He devoted the ensuing two years to professional duties in this city, and in 1855 was elected again to the United States Senate, for the short term, which ended in 1859, when he was re elected and served until 1865. Mr. Hale was in all 16 years a member of the Senate, including the war period, except the last five weeks of active hostilities. He zealously supported President Lincoln's Administration, sustained the leading measures, spoke frequently on public questions, and was in al respects an able and valuable member. A few days after retiring from the Senate, in 1865, he was appointed Minister to Spain by President Lincoln, and held that post until July, 1869, a period of four years, during which time he acted judictously in dealing with the complications arising from the overthrow of the monarchy and the revolt in Cuba.

The closing years of his diplomatic-service were embittered by a singularly malignant quarrel be tween Mr. Hale and his Secretary of Legation, in which each was able to damage the other materially without being able to effect his removal. At the same time the once robust health of the veteran statesman gave way, and a painful malady, which he ascribed to the results of the National Hotel poisoning, gave him no rest day or night. When Gen. Grant was inaugurated one of his first acts was to remove both Mr. Hale and Mr. Perry, the Secretary

of Legation, thus summarily refusing to decide the questions at issue between them. The former returned to this country, and has since lived in retirement, taking no part in public affairs. He has twice met with severe accidents during the last year or two, the first one breaking a limb, and the last inflicting a fatal shock. Thus harassed by persistent misfortune, feeling the once bright and alert faculties fading away from him, the sharp weapons of swift and incisive speech becoming dulled in his grasp, he lingered for several years, until death put an end to his sufferings. He was a man of abilities as unusual as his history. He had hosts of devoted friends, who were gained by his cordial address, and retained by his sterling worth of character. He was an open, generous, careless liver, and saved little from the large professional income he always enjoyed. In the midst of his charming family, remarkable for culture, intellect, and every form of attractiveness, he was at his best-tender and devoted in every domestic relation. There was so much that was good, and even great, in him, that no one will be inclined to magnify those slight faults of temperament and judgment, which, indeed, never harmed any one but himself. He bas a high place reserved for him among those thinking and talking men who founded the Anti-Slavery party, and educated the public mind in America to the point of resistance to the claims of the Slave Power. This is his honorable public record. The memory of his private virtues will long remain green among his native hills.

Messrs. S. G. and G. C. Ward, the New-York agents of Baring Brothers of London, yesterday received a telegram announcing the death of Thomas Baring, one of the controlling partners of that firm This noted financier was the second son of Sir Thomas Baring, a great patron of art, and was born in the year 1800. He was educated at Winchester School, and when a young man became an active partner in the banking house of his family. He was two years a member of the House of Commons for Yarmouth-in 1835-7-and contested the City of London in 1843, but at the close of the poll was in a small minority. In 1844 he was elected in Huntingdon, and represented that borough ever after Mr. Baring acted with the Conservative party, and was considered a valuable member of the House of Commons, where his views on finance carried great weight. Lord Derby offered him, in 1853 and again in 1858, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, but he declined that high office on both occasions.

The house of Baring was founded in London about a century ago by John and Francis Baring, whose fatherthe son of a German pastor—had settled at Exeter, and acquired moderate wealth in business. The firm has expanded its business year by year, and now holds equal rank in wealth and importance with the Rothschilds in London. The affairs of the house comprise general banking, the negotiating of state loans, and the purchase of merchandise on commission. During more than 60 years the Barings transacted the financia; business of the United States Government abroad, until, under the present Administration, it was transferred to two American firms. In the late civil war the firm evinced unfailing confidence in the triumph of the Union cause, and at a critical time placed several millions at the command of agents of the United States. They have always been on good terms with leading American business houses, especially with that of Peabody, which at one time they saved from suspension by loan of several millions. On his part, Mr. Peabody de clined the financial agency of the United States, saying he could not undertake it while it was in the hands of his friends, the Barings. The Baring family, which has produced many eminent

persons, is connected by intermarriage with the peerage of England.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James Merrell, late Secretary of the National Trust Company of this city, died at the residence of his father-in-law, at Camden, N. J., yesterday.

The Hon. John Black of Albany died yesterlay in that city. He was 40 years a resident of the City of Mexico, where he was a long time Consul and afterward Minister Resident. He held the latter office at the time of the Mexican war.

PERSONAL.

Ex-President Woolsey is lecturing on International law before the Yale College Law Scho Raphael Semmes is a candidate for Mayor of

Mobile. His most carnest supporter is himself.

Gen. Schenck is making a tour through France with his family, and was recently in Brittany. Senator Edmunds of Vermont is recovering from an attack of Roman fever, which he contracted on his recent European trip.

Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock, a liberal benefactor of Amherst College and other institutions, is seriously ill at Brimfield, Mass.

It is stated that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, ex-Premier of Victoria, Australia, is about to return to Ireland, and seek election to the British Parliament as a Home Rule candidate.

The Hon, William A. Richardson of Illinois, who after serving several terms as Congressman, was in 1863 elected to complete the unexpired term of Stephen A. Dougias in the U. S. Senate, has assumed the editor suip of a daily journal at Quincy, Ill.

Prof. Joseph Henry; Secretary of the Smith. sonian Institution, has received from the French Gov-ernment a superb percelain wase, as a testimonial of his services as the United States representative of the Com-mission on the international standard meter.

M. Masseras, formerly connected with the French press of this city, and afterward editor of Max imilian's official journal in Mexico, is now on the staff of the Paris La France, and has just published a strong po-litical pampulet favoring Republican government in France.

Prof. George I. Chace of Brown University has returned to Providence from an extension tour. At a social gathering in that city recently be tour. At a social gathering in interesting account of gave in an informal manner an interesting account the religious condition of the leading countries

In a conversation with a reporter of The Washington Chronicle, on Tuesday, Gen. Leggett made this statement concerning his son's sad death at Cornell: "Upon a very careful and full investigation of the inci-dents connected with my son's death, I am thoroughly convinced that no blame can be attached to any person or persons, and that it was purely accidental."

Mr. C. Reed, M. P., speaking at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London recently, referring to his visit to this country, declared that he was persmaded that the middle class of America had a strong, deep, and settled feeling of affection for England, and that so long as that feeling existed and was genuinely reciprocated on that side of the Atlantic there need to no fear for the peace of the world. He added that the more the English came into contact with their American cousins the better it would be for both parties.

Gail Hamilton concludes one of her slashing articles on Scripture characters in The Independent, embracing a highly wrought culogy of Joseph, with this naive suggestion : "But if I am ever on speaking terms with Joseph, I mean to ask him why it was that during the twenty odd years of his prison and palace life he never communicated with his father. His brothers deserved no better; but the poor old gentleman was blameless, and it would have been such a comfort to him to know that an evil beast had not devoured the lad."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Owens has been warmly welcomed at ood's Museum, and has given good cause for much erriment, by his Joshua Butterby and his Solon Shingle. Mr. Harry Palmer of Niblo's Garden is represented as having stated the total receipts of "The Black Crook," since its first production, Sept. 12, 1886, at 1,577,307 75.

Mr. Rowe's play of "The Geneva Cross" will be produced at the Boston Museum next Monday, and also at the Wainut-st. Theater, Philadelphia—with Muss Clara Morris as its heroine—on Dec. 1.

Mr. Barney Williams, Mr. W. J. Florence, Mr. George F. Rowe, and others will participate in a performance, at the Academy of Music, on the 27th, for the benefit of Father McDoual's Church, R. C. Mr. Daly's new Fifth Avenue Theater will not be opened till about the middle of December, it we may base a conjecture on the present aspect of the building. It bids fair to be an elegant theater.

Mr. Tony Pastor has introduced to the frequenters of his Opera House a contortionist with the Oriental and wandering-Jewish name of Prince Sadi Dialum. The curront local drama there is called "Tae Match Girl of New-York."

Mr. Fox, at the Grand Opera House, in a new pantomime, will make all the little people appry, and many of the grown ones, too. Mr. Fox is without an equal as a Cloue, and he will be heartily welcomed back to his fitting vocation.

The Charity Dramatic Association, under the The Charity Dramatic Association, under the management of Mrs. Sheridan Shook, will give a performance, at the Academy of Music, the 20th of December, for the benefit of the Cuban refugees and the widows and orphans of those captured and muricred on the Virginius. The "Hunchback" and the "Qube Family" will be acted by Mrs. Sheridan Shook, Mrs. Goodyear, Mrs. King, Miss Congdon, Messrs. Earl, Henry Leslic, Cariton, Livingston, and Van Peil. This enterprise will be promoted by Mme, Villaverde and other Cuban ladies.